

The Daily Astorian

EXCLUSIVE TELEGRAPHIC PRESS REPORT.

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ASTORIA, OREGON, SUNDAY MORNING, JUNE 10, 1894.

PRICE, FIVE CENTS.

THE CUTTING



And making has more to do with the style and appearance, the stability and wearing qualities of clothes than the material. Our clothing is made by the best manufacturing establishments in the country, firms who employ the best help—and who do not employ any Chinese tailors either in cutting, sewing, or in anywise in the making of their goods. Full

lines of **Mens' and Boys' Clothing, Furnishing Goods, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes, Trunks, Valises, etc., etc.** For quality of goods prices below the lowest.

The **OSGOOD MERCHANTILE Co.**

The One Price Clothiers, Hatters and Furnishers

506 and 508 COMMERCIAL STREET, ASTORIA, OR.

WON ON MERIT.

LAY THOSE TWO FISHING OUTFITS ASIDE. You needn't keep them more than a half hour. We've examined several outfits in different stores, and we want to go to another. We saw an outfit in a window a fourth of us want to go and see it.

Thus said two customers to whom we had shown our fishing tackle. Further said they—We like your goods, but want to be sure of getting the best value for our money. We'll be back and let you see what we've bought if we like the other outfits better.

In less than half an hour back they come and say—We don't see anything that pleases us as well as yours. We'll take them.

GRIFFIN & REED.

CALIFORNIA WINE HOUSE.

Fine Wines and Liquors.

I have made arrangements for supplying any brand of wines in quantities to suit at the lowest cash figures. The trade and families supplied. All orders delivered free in Astoria.

A. W. UTZINGER, Main Street, Astoria, Oregon.

Str. R. P. ELMORE



Will Leave for Tillamook Every Four Days as Near as the weather will permit.

The steamer R. P. Elmore connects with Union Pacific steamers for Portland and through tickets are issued from Portland to Tillamook Bay points by the Union Pacific Company. Ship freight by Union Pacific Steamers.

ELMORE, SANBORN & CO., Agents, Astoria. UNION PACIFIC R. R. CO., Agents, Portland.

\$2 FOR AN \$80 LOT!

BY BECOMING A MEMBER OF HILL'S LOT CLUBS YOU CAN GET A FIRST CLASS LOT IN HILL'S FIRST ADDITION TO ASTORIA. LOTS WILL BE DELIVERED WEEKLY. NOW IS THE TIME TO PROCURE A

Lot to Build a Home, for \$2

The Packers of Choice

Columbia River Salmon

Their Brands and Locations.

NAME.	LOCATION.	BRAND.	AGENTS.	AT
Astoria Pk'g Co.	Astoria	Astoria Pk'g Co. Kinney's (John A. Devlin)	M. J. Kinney	Astoria
Booth A. Pk'g Co.	Astoria	Black Diamond Oval	A. Booth & Sons	Chicago
Columbia River Pk'g Co.	Astoria	Cooktail	Cutting Pk'g Co.	San Francisco
Elmore Samuel	Astoria	Magnolia White Star	Elmore, Sanborn & Co.	Astoria
George & Barker	Astoria	Edenite Palm Desdemona	George & Barker	Astoria
J. O. Hawthorn & Co.	Astoria	J. O. Hawthorn & Co.	J. O. Hawthorn	Astoria
J. G. Megler & Co.	Brookfield	Log St. George	J. G. Megler	Brookfield Wn
Fisher's Pk'g Co.	Astoria	Fishermen's Scandinavian Fishermen's	Fishermen's Pk'g Co.	Astoria

CONGRESSIONAL DOINGS

Hoar's Resolution on the Stanford Estate Claim Tabled.

PROGRESS WITH THE TARIFF

Germany Serves Notice of Intended Retaliation—Testimony Before the Sugar Investigation.

In the senate on Friday Hoar's resolution to set at rest the claim of the government against the estate of the late Leland Stanford came up. Teller suggested the resolution be modified to confine the inquiry simply to the advisability of releasing the Stanford estate without touching on the validity of the claim, in order not to affect other claims which the government might have. Hoar agreed to modify the resolution in accordance with the suggestion. Teller recounted the conversation he had had with Stanford a short time before his death, in which he expressed the intention to transfer as rapidly as possible the title of that portion of the estate which he intended to donate to the Leland Stanford, Jr., university.

White, of California, said the suit brought by the United States against the estate of the late senator was instituted to prevent the distribution of the estate before the debt owing the government from the Central Pacific, of which Stanford was an original stockholder, fell due. There had been no dereliction on the part of the attorney general. The suit could not have been instituted before Stanford's death under the statutes of California, under which the corporation was organized.

Allen, of Nebraska, moved to lay the resolution on the table. The motion was carried, 24 to 19, as follows:

Ayes—Allen, Berry, Blackburn, Cockrell, Coke, Daniel, Faulkner, George, Harris, Hutton, Jarvis, Jones, Kyle, McLaurin, Martin, Mills, Mitchell, Murphy, Pasco, Pepper, Smith, Turpie, Vest, and White—total, 24.

Noes—Allison, Chandler, Cullom, Davis, Dixon, Dolph, Dubois, Frye, Hawley, Higgins, Hoar, McMillan, Perkins, Platt, Shoup, Teller, Voorhees, Washburn—total, 19.

THE TARIFF BILL.

The tariff bill was then laid before the senate. Cullom delivered a speech on the general historical phases of the tariff question. Fairner replied to Cullom. Washburn suggested that the debate on this schedule was proceeding slowly and that for the remainder of the session, the five-minute rule be applied. The Democrats accepted gracefully, and it was agreed to by unanimous consent. Quay, who objected yesterday, was not present. The consideration of the pending paragraph, imposing 20 per cent on buckwheat, corn, wheat, cornmeal, flour, rye, etc., was then resumed, and Pettigrew moved as a substitute the McKinley specifications. It was lost, 24 to 33. In the next paragraph the house placed a duty of 2 per cent on barley, and 25 per cent on barley malt. Jones offered the finance committee amendment to make the rate 30 and 40 cents, respectively. The finance committee amendment was adopted unanimously. The finance amendment was adopted, making the duty on macaroni 20 instead of 25 per cent. The next paragraph fixed the duty on rice, cleaned, at 1-2 cent per pound; uncleaned, 1 per cent; paddy, 2-4 cent; rice flour, 4-14 per cent.

Amendments looking to the restoration of the present rates on dairy products were lost, and the following rates were fixed: Butter, 4 cents per pound; fresh milk, 3 cents per gallon; condensed milk, 2; sugar of milk, 5 cents per pound. The rate on beans was fixed at 20 per cent; canned or prepared beans, peas and other vegetables, 3 per cent.

At 6:35 the senate, on motion of Harris, went into executive session and soon after adjourned.

IN THE HOUSE.

Friday's proceedings in the house were enlivened by Walker, of Massachusetts, complaining of the poor ventilation of the house and the incapacity of the architect. Weadock, of Michigan, replied to the attack of Linton on the Catholic church question. The question of continuing the Indian warehouse at New York was discussed by Aldrich, of Illinois, and Bartlett, of New York. Bronsius, of Pennsylvania, protested against the reduction of the appropriation for Indian schools. At 4:50 the house took a recess until 8 o'clock. The evening session was devoted to pension bills.

RETALIATION IN SIGHT.

Germany Likely to Force a Black Eye On the Sugar Trust.

It was given out in Washington yesterday that the German minister has notified our government that if the one-tenth of a cent per pound discriminating duty, which has been placed by the

senate on sugar, is permitted to become a law, Germany will place a retaliatory duty on pork, lard, and other products now imported from the United States under reciprocity arrangement. In view of this notification, Secretary Carlisle has addressed a communication to the senate finance committee urging the elimination of this provision of the senate bill which operates against any government allowing a bounty on refined sugar. Inasmuch as Germany is the only competitor of the American sugar trust, this discriminating duty is levied practically against that country. Should the senate comply with Secretary Carlisle's recommendation and strike out the one-tenth of a cent provision, the sugar trust will receive a very black eye.

THE SUGAR SCHEDULES.

Suspicious Facts Unearthed by the Bribery Investigation.

H. L. Terrill, who represented the refiners here while the tariff bill was under consideration in committee, was examined by the committee investigating the sugar trust on Friday. It is understood Terrill said he had no knowledge of any statement published concerning alleged improper sugar trust influences in framing the tariff schedule. When asked as to the report written by Edwards of the conference at the Arlington hotel, overheard by Gaston, Terrill said he spent the evening in a room at the hotel with gentlemen whose names were given by Edwards, namely, Senators Brice and Smith and H. O. Havemeyer and Henry Breed, of the sugar trust. He said they discussed the sugar schedule and had referred to the probability of tariff legislation in the interest of sugar. Burke denied the conversation had been of the character represented by Edwards, or that there had been any references to the enhancement of sugar stock for the purpose of influencing legislation. Terrill acknowledged being present at Senator Camden's rooms, opposite the Arlington, when Jones met Havemeyer.

He said since he had consented to act as Havemeyer's attorney here he had "talked sugar" with all the senators he knew—Senators Brice, Camden, Gorman and Aldrich. He talked with them with a view of keeping Havemeyer advised of the situation, and of improving Havemeyer's visits on them. He had sometimes gone to the house of representatives. He talked with Brice at the latter's home, and saw Camden at his rooms. He had also seen Gorman at his rooms, but not often; and he had seen Aldrich at the hotel.

"I had no designs on Aldrich or anyone else," he said. "I never said a word to any of them except in the line of fair argument, and never made a proposition that was not a proper one."

He was not certain whether Havemeyer had ever seen Gorman while in Washington, but thought he had. He maintained he could not tell the tenor of the conversation at the Arlington. He was sure Havemeyer concluded his talk with Brice before Senator Smith appeared.

Mr. Terrill admitted that he had come to Washington last March at Mr. Havemeyer's request; that he knew of no purchases of sugar stock made by senators. He was before the committee an hour and a half. He denied any such meeting as that described by Schreyer and Gaston had ever occurred.

A DENIAL AND A LEADING QUESTION.

T. E. Roosevelt, proprietor of the Arlington, was examined concerning reports of occurrences at his hotel. He was asked as to statements made by a previous witness, that he had said he was sending senators up a back elevator to the rooms of these gentlemen. He declared there was no truth in this. A. R. Chapman, of the brokerage firm of Moore & Schuyf, New York, declined to answer the first material question put to him by the committee, which was to the effect that his firm had dealt largely in sugar. When this question was asked he said he desired to consult counsel, and he was given until tomorrow to do so. He declined to state whether his firm had acted for Mr. Brice or other senators in the purchase of sugar or other speculative stocks.

JACKSON IS APPOINTED.

The controller of the currency has appointed Charles S. Jackson receiver of the Pendleton National bank, Pendleton, Or., which suspended payment May 14.

(Jackson is the editor of the Democratic paper at Pendleton. His appointment has been expected for some time, and considerable matter inimical to his appointment has been printed in the opposition paper, including utterances from those connected with the bank, but not, it seems, with any effect upon Mr. Eckels.)

CLOSURE NOT PROBABLE.

The prospect for an agreement to close debate on the tariff bill is not very good. Aldrich assured the Democratic managers there would be no unnecessary delay, and that the debate would go along to the satisfaction of the majority without agreement. The Democrats are not satisfied, but on their side there is much opposition to night sessions.

THE HUMOROUS SIDE

A Chicago Man's Account of the Queer Sights in Portland.

VENICE ON THE COLUMBIA

A Floating Church and Other Scenes of Destruction in the River Towns and Villages.

A Chicago real estate man, who has been spending a few weeks in Astoria, returning from a visit up the river, says the humorous side of the flood in the inundated business portion of the city of Portland is observed in some of the signs and notices displayed on the first and second stories of some of the buildings. Passing along Oak street one sees on the windows of a frame building standing in about six feet of water a sign, "Neptune Baths," on which some was facetiously tacked another inscription, "Free!" Passing along one of two streets farther on one sees another sign, "Laughing Burlesque, 'A Pirate's Last Chance,'" adjoining the wide, cave-like entrance to the well known Trocadero. Another sign says, "Room 13, Upstairs," in front of which building is moored a boat in water almost high enough to step into the aforesaid Room 13, through the second story windows. One or two signs "For Rent" are conspicuously displayed on some almost wholly submerged old frame buildings, but for what purpose they could be rented in their present condition the writer fails to understand.

Some of the wholesale houses have moved large portions of their stock onto scoops moored in front of their business houses, on one of which is displayed the sign "Lang's Landing, No Wharfage Charges." Truly the city resembles ancient Venice, the queen of the Adriatic in many ways. Every street or avenue in the business district being a waterway or canal, and boats, gondolas, whitehalls, punts, plungers, scoops, electric, steam and naphtha launches passing to and fro laden with passengers; fire engines, with steam up, being stationed in front of the submerged engine houses. Temporary sidewalks high above the level of the water are erected in nearly all the streets, resembling the historical Bridge of Sighs in Ancient Venice, with its legend "Who enters here leaves Hope behind."

Portland has also its "Bridge of Size," eight feet above street level, with the modern business suggestion, "Don't Stop," at the intersection of Third and Washington streets.

Newsboys, in little "hurry-up" boats of all descriptions, may be heard crying "Oregonian" and "Astorian;" telegraph messengers use boats for delivering their messages, and policemen, now unable to lounge about their favorite corners or drop into hospitable bar-rooms, may be seen rowing about in hastily constructed rowboats.

The temporary bar in the world renowned house, on First street, is constructed directly over the old counter, which is three inches under water, and frequenters of the place say the alteration is not any improvement over the old one.

The most noticeable footwear in Portland just now is long rubber boots worn both in and outdoors, in lengths reaching according to fancy of the wearer, variously to the knees or higher. The utmost good humor seems to prevail on all sides, many ludicrous incidents of sudden immersion occurring through awkwardness or tardy movements of pedestrians on the temporary sidewalks, or of passengers getting in or out of boats.

To best comprehend the extensiveness of the flood, one should take an early morning ride before business hours in a light boat through the inundated district, when progress may be unimpeded. From the river steamer one can see the whole situation at a glance up any of the leading streets and along the entire river front. Passing down towards Astoria one sees the various river towns and villages from Portland to Cathlamet in greater or lesser stages of destruction and desolation. Perhaps the most striking appeal of all is an island church just toppling into the air, whose stained glass window over the door reads: "M. E. Church, 1862, Sauves," seeming to exclaim in its

impending doom "Save qui pent," or save himself who can. An observer of the tottering appearance of the church flippantly remarked that that church didn't have a very solid foundation to exist on, but was informed that no religious edifice in Oregon could withstand the onslaught of the State of California, the waves and wash of which ocean steamer was the cause of Sauves' destruction.

One thing that strikes the observer as very peculiar is the variety and number of buildings standing in the river, with the water right up to the very eaves of the roof—wondering what holds so many buildings down, why they don't bob up in such a depth of water and float off to the mighty ocean. The only conclusion one comes to is it's the mortgages on them holds them down, and inquiring of a group of Republicans returning on the Telephone from Portland what was the direct cause of so disastrous a flood these hard times one is promptly and unanimously informed, "Cleveland is."

FOR A STATION IN HONOLULU.

Five Propositions Forwarded by Admiral Walker.

C. A. Brown, who owns the 22,000 acres of land comprising the peninsula and Ford's Island in Pearl harbor, arrived from Honolulu Saturday last. In an interview he said:

"I have made five propositions to the American government, which have been forwarded by Admiral Walker. The advantages of these several locations have been definitely described to the government in the official reports, and of course it is now very generally known that a channel may be very easily dredged across the bar, a distance of 1,800 feet.

"Borings have shown that there is a depth of 15 feet of water on the bar, and that the bottom for a great depth is nothing but coral sand. The navigators got to a depth of 37 feet, or 22 feet below the water, in just nine minutes. I think I have said about all there is to say on this matter. I have only to add that my presence here has nothing to do with the naval station business. I simply told Admiral Walker my price for these tracts of land, gave the United States government a refusal for a stated period, and he has forwarded a report to Washington, with recommendations of which I know nothing."

THE ADMINISTRATION'S SCHEME.

So Reputed, to Fund the Pacific Railroad's Obligations.

A full synopsis of the new bill funding the debt to the government of the Central and Union Pacific railroads, agreed upon by the house committee on Pacific railroads, is printed. It is claimed that if the measure becomes a law there will be no necessity for the government to push the claims against the Stanford, Crocker and Hopkins estates. The new plan provides for issuance of 3 per cent bonds, interest payable semi-annually, and to run 50 years. Besides, the companies are required to pay the United States semi-annually one-half of 1 per cent of the entire debt for 10 years or a total of 10 per cent for that period, thus liquidating one-tenth of the total indebtedness. In the next 10 years, in a similar manner, 15 per cent must be paid, in the third 10 years 20 per cent, in the fourth 10 years 25 per cent, in the fifth 10 years 30 per cent, thus wiping out the debt in 50 years. If the interest on the bonds is in default for 90 days, the government may foreclose. The new bill is thought to be an administration measure.

A SENSIBLE REPORT.

Representative William A. Stone, of Pennsylvania, has submitted to the house the minority report on the investigation of Judge Jenkins' decision against the Northern Pacific employees. The report is signed by Stone, Ray and Powers. It takes the ground that if the judge had been corrupt or had violated his evident duty, then the majority should recommend impeachment, but as the majority gives him credit for sincerity of purpose, no action should be taken by congress until the higher court decides what the law is on appeal from Jenkins.

MORGAN'S CANAL BILL INDORSED.

It has been decided by the house committee on interstate and foreign commerce to report to the house a bill for equipment of the Nicaragua canal by the government and for carrying on the work to completion. Senator Morgan's measure will be adopted, with some changes advised in committee.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE